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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/037,800	01/04/2002	Robert P. St. Pierre	16159.035001; P6566	6933
32615	7590	07/18/2006	EXAMINER	
OSHA LIANG L.L.P./SUN 1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800 HOUSTON, TX 77010			GERGISO, TECHANE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2137	

DATE MAILED: 07/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/037,800

Applicant(s)

PIERRE ET AL.

Examiner

Techane J. Gergiso

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06/13/2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-11 and 30-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-11 and 30-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is a non-final office action in response to the applicant's amendments filed on 06/13/2006.
2. The applicant amended independent claims 1, 4, 6, and 7.
3. The applicant canceled claims 5, and 12-29.
4. The applicant added claims 30-37.
5. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 30-37 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 30-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huitema et al. (US Pat. No.: 2002/0073215) in view of Godwin et al. (US Pub No.: 2002/00133608).

As per claim 1:

Huitema et al. disclose a method for conveying a security context, comprising:
issuing a first Internet Protocol version compliant packet (Page 1: 0014; 0015;
0016; Figure 4);

prepending an issued packet with a second Internet Protocol version header
producing a second Internet Protocol version compliant packet (Page 1:
0014; 0015; 0016; Figure 4);

wherein the first Internet Protocol version is different from the second Internet
Protocol version (Page 1: 0014; 0015; 0016; Figure 4); and
forwarding the second Internet Protocol version compliant packet to the recipient
computer system (Figure 4: 420)

the applicant admitted that in the background disclosure of the instant application
that a Supernet identifier, a Channel identifier, and the virtual address and
wherein data in the first Internet Protocol version compliant packet is
encrypted using the Supernet identifier and the Channel identifier (Page 2:
0005-0006; Page 3: 0007)

Huitema et al. do not explicitly disclose obtaining a virtual address associated
with a process executing on a recipient and first Internet Protocol comprising security
context. Godwin et al. in analogous art, however, disclose a virtual address associated
with a process executing on a recipient and first Internet Protocol comprising security
context (Page 4: 0033, 0040, 0065, 0109).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Huitema et al. to include a virtual address associated with a process executing on a recipient and first Internet Protocol comprising security context. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to provide a methods, systems and computer program products for providing Internet Protocol Security to a plurality of target hosts in a cluster of data processing systems which communicate with a network through a routing communication protocol stack utilizing a dynamically routable as suggested by Godwin et al. in (Page 4: 0033).

As per claim 2:

Huitema et al. disclose a method, wherein the first Internet Protocol version compliant packet is Internet Protocol version 6 compliant packet (Page 1: 0014; 0015; 0016; Figure 4).

As per claim 3:

Huitema et al. disclose a method, wherein the second Internet Protocol version compliant packet is Internet Protocol version 4 compliant packet (Page 1: 0014; 0015; 0016; Figure 4).

As per claim 4:

Godwin et al. disclose a method, wherein issuing the first Internet Protocol version compliant packet further comprises:

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invoking a Supernet Attach Command on an authentication server daemon (Page

7: 0075; Page 8: 0089);

receiving, in response to the Supernet Attach Command, a Supernet configuration

information comprising the security context (Page 7: 0075; Page 8: 0089);

and

registering a mapping of the Supernet configuration information with a virtual

address daemon (Page 4: 0040-0044).

As per claims 6 and 31:

Huitema et al. disclose a method, wherein the security context comprises a 128 bit unique value (Page 1:0003).

As per claims 7 and 32:

Neither Huitema et al. nor Godwin et al. explicitly teach that the security context comprised of a 16 bit set and a 112 bit set. However, using IPv6 packets, headers and addressing, it is obvious and very well known to those skilled in the art that the claimed bit partition to be comprised of a 16 bit set and a 112 bit set value for an intended purpose as evident in IPsec.

As per claims 8 and 33:

Neither Huitema et al. nor Godwin et al. explicitly teach that 16 bit set denotes a site local Internet protocol address comprising 12 bits for an address prefix followed by 4 bits for a zero value. However it is obvious and very well known to those skilled in the

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art that denoting a 16 bit set to a site Internet protocol address comprising 12 bits for an address prefix followed by a b4 bit of a zero value for an intended purpose as it is evident in IPSec protocol.

As per claims 9 and 34:

Neither Huitema et al. nor Godwin et al. explicitly teach that the 112 bit set comprises contiguous bits for the Supernet identifier, the Channel identifier, and the virtual address. However, it is obvious and very well known to those skilled in the art that the 112 bit can be set to be contiguous and partitioned for the Supernet identifier, the Channel identifier, and the virtual address for the intended purpose as evidenced on the specification of the instant application (Page 8, Paragraph 0030).

As per claims 10 and 35:

Neither Huitema et al. nor Godwin et al. explicitly teach that 112 bit set comprises 64 bits Supernet identifier, 24 bits Channel identifier, and 24 bits virtual address. However, it is obvious and very well known to those skilled in the art that the 112 bit can be set to be partitioned to 64 bits Supernet identifier, 24 bits Channel identifier, and 24 bits virtual address for the intended purpose as evidenced on the specification of the instant application (Page 8, Paragraph 0030).

As per claim 30:

Huitema et al. disclose a method for processing a security context, comprising:

receiving a first Internet Protocol version compliant packet encapsulated by a second Internet Protocol version compliant packet (Page 1: 0014; 0015; 0016; Figure 4);

Protocol version compliant packet encapsulated by the second Internet Protocol version compliant packet (Page 1: 0014; 0015; 0016; Figure 4);

the applicant admitted that in the background disclosure of the instant application that a Supernet identifier, a Channel identifier, and the virtual address and wherein data in the first Internet Protocol version compliant packet is encrypted using the Supernet identifier and the Channel identifier (Page 2: 0005-0006; Page 3: 0007)

Huitema et al. do not explicitly disclose extracting the encrypted data and the security context from the first Internet and routing the decrypted data to a process in the recipient computer system using the virtual address and decrypting the data. Godwin et al. in analogous art, however, disclose extracting the encrypted data and the security context from the first Internet and routing the decrypted data to a process in the recipient computer system using the virtual address and decrypting the data (Page 4: 0033, 0040, 0065, 0109; Page 4: 0035; Page 9:0093).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Huitema et al. to include extracting the encrypted data and the security context from the first Internet and routing the decrypted data to a process in the recipient computer system using the virtual address and decrypting the data. This modification would have been obvious

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because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to provide a methods, systems and computer program products for providing Internet Protocol Security to a plurality of target hosts in a cluster of data processing systems which communicate with a network through a routing communication protocol stack utilizing a dynamically routable as suggested by Godwin et al. in (Page 4: 0033).

As per claim 36:

The applicant of this application suggested that any packet management infrastructure may be used, appreciated by those skilled in the art, to obtain security context from the stripped packet using a handler mechanism (Page 9, Paragraph 0031). Therefore, it is obvious and very well known to those skilled in the art that the security context is obtained from the stripped packet using a handler mechanism.

8. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huitema et al. (US Pat. No.: 2002/0073215) in view of Godwin et al. (US Pub No.: 2002/00133608) in further view of Gang et al (Mobile IPv6 solution based on Linux Netfilter framework Dai Gang; Ma Yan; Info-tech and Info-net, 2001. Proceedings. ICII 2001 - Beijing. 2001 International Conferences on Volume 5, 29 Oct.-1 Nov. 2001 Page(s): 306 - 310 vol.5)

As per claim 37:

Huitema et al. and Godwin et al. do not explicitly disclose the handler mechanism is Netfilter. However, Gang teaches that the handler mechanism is a Netfilter (Diagram2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Huitema et al. and Godwin et al. that the handler mechanism is Netfilter. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested on the specification of the application itself (Page 8, Paragraph 0031) which this letter is addressing. .

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

See the notice of reference cited in form PTO-892 for additional prior art

Contact Information

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Techane J. Gergiso whose telephone number is (571) 272-3784. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 6:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

T-G

Techane Gergiso

Patent Examiner

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July 6, 2006


EMMANUEL L. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER